THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. I. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 7, 1846. NO. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HODGES, TODD & PRUETT,
To whom all Communications (POST PAID) will be addressed.

THO. B. STEVENSON, EDITOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For the "TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," which is issued Daily during the Session of the Legislature, and Tri-Weekly the balance of the year, $5 per annum, in advance, or $6 at the end of the year.

For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, $1 in advance.

The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large mammoth sheet, will hereafter be furnished to subscribers at $2, in advance, or $2 50 at the expiration of six months.

The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily Subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, - - - - $1 00
And for each additional 10 lines, to Daily Session Subscribers, - - - 1 00
For 10 lines or less, for a single insertion, - - - - 50
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, after the first, of 10 lines or less, - - - - 10
For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, - - - - 80
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, - - - - 15
☞Longer advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 6, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hunter.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the First Auditor, containing a list of bonds received, cancelled and burnt.

The SPEAKER announced the select committee to inquire whether the maps accompanying the report of the commissioners in reference to the boundary between Kentucky and Tennessee, should be engraved and printed, as follows, to wit: Messrs. Peyton, Helm and Slaughter.

A message from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills in that House.

Mr. FOX presented the petition of Mrs. Martha Susan Kincaid, praying to be divorced from her husband, Richard Kincaid, jr., and that she be restored to her maiden name of Martha Susan Owsley: read and referred to the committee on Religion.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, an act from the H. R. for the benefit of the town of Albany, with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Also, an act from the H. R. for the benefit of W. T. Samuels: authorizes his appointment as a clerk, though not twenty one years old: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Jonathan T. Moredock: passed.

Also, a bill authorizing the county court of Barren to change the location of the poor house: passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, an act from the H. R. for the benefit of Mary Ann M. Hall and others: allows her to bring in a certain slave from Missouri: passed.

Also, an act from the H. R. allowing an additional justice of the peace and constable for Fulton county: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Jonathan Davis of Allen county, with the opinion that it should not pass.

And the question being taken, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" was decided in the affirmative: yeas 19; nays 13.

And the question being taken on dispensing with the third reading, four fifths not concurring, it was decided in the negative; and the bill went into the orders of the day.

Mr. SWOPE, from the committee on Privileges and Elections, a bill to change the time of holding elections for the Trustees of the town of Cadiz in Trigg county: passed.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a resolution that the petition of James Davis, praying a divorce, be rejected; report concurred in and petition rejected.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill for the benefit of the sheriff Pulaski: passed.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. EVANS, a bill for the benefit of S. E. Carpenter: passed.

Mr. CHENAULT, a bill to change the names of William and Walker Reynolds, to William and Walker Cochran: passed.

A message from the Governor by the Secretary of State.

The message nominated sundry officers to the Senate, and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WALLACE, a resolution requesting the Governor to cause a National Salute to be fired on Thursday, the 8th inst., in honor of the victory at New Orleans, January 8, 1815; adopted unanimously.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of William Adcock: referred to a select committee.

Mr. BRAMLETTE, leave to introduce a bill concerning the town of Albany, in Clinton county: referred to a select committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the first Monday in December in each year hereafter.

Mr. EVANS moved to amend by striking out December and inserting November.

Mr. HARRIS would feel much obliged if the Senator from Allen, (Mr. Evans,) would be persuaded to concur in the bill without amendment. He was sure if that Senator's amendment received the sanction of the Senate, it would ensure the defeat of the bill in the H. R. Many members of both Houses were members of the bar, and could not possibly reach here on the first Monday in November, without abandoning their practice to a great extent. He practiced in four courts, held in the month of November, one of the terms commencing on the third Monday; and if the time of the meeting of the general Assembly be fixed by law for the first Monday in November, he and others would be compelled to resign their seats in the Legislature. If the amendment prevail, he would vote against the bill. It seems to be the purpose of Senators to adopt the change. Many members had suffered much, travelling here this session, long journeys through ice and snow and bad roads.

Mr. EVANS would be gratified to accommodate the Senator from Floyd, (Mr. Harris) if he thought his proposition right and just. A few years ago, the meetings of the Legislature were on the first Monday of December, as proposed by this bill, but the Christmas holidays intervening, before the sessions were closed, recesses were taken, time lost, members went home, and the people complained. Against the present time of meeting it need only be urged that we have had hard travelling and most uncomfortable exposure in reaching here, the rivers being frozen and the roads in desperate condition. He would go for the first Monday in December, if he could not get the first Monday in November. He knew the lawyers had Courts to attend to in November; but to leave their Courts is a privation they must undergo for the honor of being legislators. If to abandon a portion of practice at the bar were a conclusive consideration, he, too, would be compelled to resign, for some of the terms of his Courts would be interfered with by the adoption of his amendment. But he was willing to forego a portion of his practice and professional emoluments for the honor of his seat in the Senate, in assisting to promote the public interests. He deemed November the most eligible time of meeting, because the weather was pleasant, travelling comfortable and expeditious, fuel would be saved, the public business would be dispatched, and they could adjourn and return to their families, and enjoy the Christmas holidays at home, if they met the first Monday of that month. Meeting at that time, the members would be expeditous with public business, and nothing was so pleasing to the people as short sessions.

Mr. HEADY preferred the present time of meeting, the 31st of December, to either day proposed; but if it is to be changed, he preferred the first Monday of December. The present time of meeting was more convenient to the farmers, because before the day arrives their pork is killed and salted, hogs sold and corn gathered. The first of November is the farmer's busiest time. But to the present time, the ice, and snow, and cold weather have been stated as objections. This is an extraordinary season. He never experienced such a December before. The members never before had such difficulties in reaching the seat of government. The rivers are generally open, and the roads tolerable in December. He hoped we never would again experience so extraordinary weather in December.

Mr. DRAKE thought the time of assembling had some influence on the public expenses, and moved to refer the bill to the committee on Finance; and the question being taken thereon, was decided in the negative, yeas 15, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Wilson P. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Drake, Heady, Holloway, Key, Marshall, Slaughter, Thurman, Walker, Wallace and Woodson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Alfred Boyd, Conner, Crenshaw, Dyer, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Helm, Henderson, Newell, Peyton, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas and Todd—18.

Mr. Evans' amendment was then rejected, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The resolution offered yesterday by GRAY, for the appointment of a joint committee to examine Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, was adopted.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. HARRIS, requiring Executive nominations to be first referred to the committee on Executive Affairs, &c., coming up,

Mr. HARRIS said he had been endeavoring to ascertain the duties of the committee on Executive Affairs, of which he was chairman; and having been promised important information by a legislator of forty years' experience, moved that the resolution be passed over in the orders: agreed to.

Sundry bills from the House of Representatives were read a second time and appropriately referred.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn *sine die* on the 10th day of February next: lies on the table one day.

Mr. SOUTH had leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Elijah McWhorter, former Sheriff of Clay county: referred to the committee on Finance.

And then the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 6, 1846.

The House met, and session opened with prayer and the authentication of the journal of yesterday.

Mr. MASON had leave of absence till Monday next.

The SPEAKER announced the select committee under Mr. Hunton's resolution, as follows: Messrs. Hunton, Thurston, Breeden, Begly, Rodman, Brown, Mayhall, A. Johnston, Anthony and Haggard.

MR. HUNTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to re-consider the vote of yesterday by which the resolution offered by the gentleman from Clark, [Mr. HUNTON] was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire what defects or corruption of any kind exist in the administration of the judicial department of the government of this State, which may may require the constitutional interposition of this House, and especially to inquire what disposition is habitually made of the clerkships of courts; whether the same be made subjects of 'bargain and sale' in violation of law, and if so, how far the courts of this Commonwealth lend their countenance and sanction to the same, by ratifying such corrupt agreements: and also to inquire what is the common practice in reference to the office of Sheriff, whether the same be not publicly bought and sold; and also to inquire further as to the common market prices of such offices in each county; and further, whether there be any defects or corruptions in the workings of the county court system, such as to require the interposition of this House; and that this committee have full power to send for persons and papers to effect the objects contemplated by this resolution.

Resolved, That said committee be composed of one member of this House from each Congressional district in this State.

Mr. E. SMITH said the charges embraced in the proposition were too sweeping and indefinite in their character. All the Judges, and Clerks, and Sheriffs, and County Courts of the Commonwealth were implicated. There might be a few cases of corruption in these departments; but it was unjust, he felt, that the imputation should fall upon the great body of the innocent. If gentlemen have specified charges against particular Judges, let them be made, and Mr. S. said he would go with them into every proper investigation. Besides, these matters going abroad would give unfavorable coloring to the character of the Judiciary of the State. He desired to atone for this error on account of the support he had given to the resolutions by voting for them, by now moving for their re-consideration, and asking for their modification or rejection.

Mr. HUNTON said he had hoped there would be no opposition to his resolution. It provided only for such investigations as were connected deeply with the interests of every member—interests into which every citizen of the Commonwealth had a right to inquire, and to know that their administration was pure. He doubted whether any gentleman feared the exposure of corruption. Nevertheless, if corruption and mal-practices did exist, they should certainly be exposed and put down; and how could their existence be ascertained in a better way than by instituting such inquiries as the resolutions proposed! Many gentlemen appeared to favor the proposition to call a convention for the amendment of the Constitution: and if corruption existed in our constitutional functionaries, it would make a good argument for the call of a convention; and in such facts as might be developed by means of the proposed resolutions, the people might find strong reasons for changing the Constitution. Mr. H. knew that corruption did exist in our Judiciary system as at present constituted. He had heard complaints from nearly every county in the State: and he apprehended that investigation would not injure the innocent. If Judges, &c., were all upright and pure, it would be manifest, he thought, in their willingness to submit their conduct to the test and scrutiny of the House: and if their conduct had not been what it ought to be, it was the duty and privilege of the Legislature to expose it, and remove the evil.

Mr. E. SMITH. If corruption did exist in the judicial administration let the House be informed of the facts—let gentlemen present us with more tangible point for action, and not make such a dip into the dark, such a plunge into midnight, as the adoption of the resolution would invole &c.

Mr. HUNTON did not wish to be understood as implicating the conduct of any particular judge by the terms of his resolutions—much less the judges of the district which he represented. But he had heard that corruptions of the character intimated in the resolution did exist, and therefore he had offered it and hoped his object would still be carried out.

Mr. L. COMBS thought the duties under the resolution would be onerous upon the committee, and that they would not find time to accomplish much, &c.

Mr. HARLAN did not wish to be considered as interfering between the gentleman from Clarke, [Mr. Hunton,] and the gentleman from Rockcastle, [Mr. Smith,] but the proposition did appear to him, from the first, as entirely too broad. The resolution, he said, extended the scope of espoinage over the whole State. It directed inquiry into the conduct of nineteen judges, one hundred sheriffs, one hundred circuit court clerks, and one hundred county court clerks—extending its object of inquiry into the official conduct of nearly four hundred persons. If the gentleman would come within a reasonable number of objects upon which the labors of his committee might concentrate, he would think better of the proposition. Did the gentleman from Clarke suppose it would be right to take *ex parte* proof in his cases of alleged mal-practices, and so establish corruption upon them? Did he suppose it would be right to call witnesses into his committee room, charging a functionary with such official corruptions as would authorize an impeachment before the Senate, without hearing the defence of the accused? No sir: charges of corruption, which would destroy a public servant, and disgrace a man and his children for all time to come, were not thus to be preferred against an officer of this Commonwealth. The idea was absurd of appointing a committee of ten to sit here and put questions to witnesses derived from various parts of the State—do you know of any corruption or mal-practices among the circuit judges? of any judge conniving at the sale of a clerkship?—No sir: if the gentleman would go at that, he must summon the parties: and if any gentleman had knowledge of special cases of official misconduct, Mr. H. would go with him into the investigation most heartily: and wherever the charges might lie, he would institute the most rigid tests of investigation, from the highest to the lowest trusts in the State, &c.

The motion to reconsider was then carried.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. E. SMITH suggested that they be withdrawn, or lie on the table that the House might reflect on some acceptable modification.

Mr. HUNTON was willing the resolutions should be either passed or lost. He had brought them up for a good purpose; and he was surprised at the opposition manifested. He did not intend to bring accusation against individual officers: nor could he perceive the reason why gentlemen should think so. He did not wish to put an officer upon trial: but he did wish to make a sweep, as far as the terms of the resolution might extend. He wished to find out as much as he could—and he cared not from what source. Neither was he careful about the disgrace of an unfaithful public officer, nor the disgrace of his children—if it must needs be that the sins of the father be visited upon the children. But, if the evils complained of did not exist, then there could be no fear of disgrace; and if they did exist, the House and the country ought to know it—and the sooner the better. Therefore, he would adhere to his resolutions as they now stood, and again insist upon their adoption.

Mr. HARDY moved to lay the resolutions on the table: which was lost.

Mr. MILLER moved to strike out from the proposition all except that which relates to the county courts

Mr. HUNTON desired to respect the upper as well as the lower servant—he would look into the conduct of the circuit judge as well as that of the magistrate.

Mr. GLENN was for investigation. If any man had been base enough to act corruptly, the evil ought to be exposed. He felt confident for the judicial officers of his section of the State, that they could stand the test: and if those in other parts of the State could not, he preferred to let them fall, and let the public see who has stained the ermine. He feared no result that might follow the adoption of the original resolutions; and would oppose the amendment.

Mr. DUDLEY hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It was well known that grave charges had been preferred against the judge of his judicial district. That officer was a whig, and he [Mr. D.] was a democrat; and he would state his belief, that most, if not all the charges circulated to that gentleman's prejudice, were without foundation; and it was for his sake that he was anxious for the investigation of those matters contemplated in the resolution. It would be for his advantage; and, although the charges had been copied into almost every paper in the country, he felt perfectly sure that that functionary would stand quit and clear of every one of them.

Mr. WALLER. These are resolutions simply of inquiry. They are general, and do not propose individual censure or impeachment. Their object is to ascertain whether corruption exists in the administration of justice; whether Clerks or Sheriffs are in the habit of hartering their offices as private property; and whether, if this be true, judges lend their sanction to such enormities. Common fame says these things do exist. If they do, they should be inquired into by the representatives of the people, and the seal of public condemnation should be stamped upon them. If they do not exist, the vindication should be published, so that the country may be informed and satisfied.

The gentleman from Rockcastle, [Mr. E. Smith] apprehends that the simple passage of the resolutions would reflect discredit upon the State. How, sir? Does not corruption, at times, invade the different departments of government in all States and countries? And shall we attempt to assume a character for purity, by a legislative veto upon all investigation? By passing these resolutions, we will show to the world that we are watchful of our public functionaries, and jealous of the character they should sustain before the country; and that we will do justice, no matter how heavily it may fall on some, or how high the places may be it will reach: and, instead of disgracing, it will exalt the State.

The expression of public sentiment is so strong in many parts of the country on this subject, that we are fully justified in entertaining these resolutions. For myself, sir, said Mr. W., I am free to say that I have strong suspicions that corruption to some extent does exist in some of the offices embraced in the resolutions, and, therefore, shall vote for the inquiry.

The debate was continued by Messrs. E. Smith, J. S. Smith, McKellup, Hughes, Hardy, Mayhall, L. Combs, Harlan, Root, and Waller; which resulted in a proposition to amend, by a resolution extending the inquiry for official malpractice and corruption into the offices of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, District Attorneys, and into the question whether any member of the Senate or House have obtained his election by bribery, corruption, or in any manner not authorized by law.

And the question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative by yeas and nays—yeas 38, nays 53.

And the question recurring on the adoption of the original resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 89, nays 1.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate bill—An act to amend an act entitled, an act for the benefit of Isaiah Heston, approved January 8, 1845. [Continues said act in force one year:] passed.

Senate bill—An act to continue in force two years longer, the law providing for Commonwealth Attorneys: passed.

Senate bill—An act authorizing the Breckinridge County Court to change the direction of a portion of the State road leading from Brandenburg to Shawneetown: passed.

The joint resolution for a joint committee of visitation to the Transylvania University, and the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, was taken up and adopted.

The bill to take the sense of the people as to the expediency of calling a Convention, was taken up and referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order for Thursday next.

Petitions, &c. were now presented by Messrs. Priest, Barlow, Head, Breeden, Glover, Anthony, Botts, Seaton, Glenn, Mays, Hays and Alexander, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARLAN, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Philip F. Jones, Moses Geths, and others—[persons indicted for murder, and praying a change of venue from the Edmonson to the Warren Circuit]—passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Wm. P. Woodward, Jailer of Hickman county—[that he may reside any where within the limits of the town of Clinton]—which, being ordered to a second reading, on motion of Mr. RODMAN, it was amended so as to extend a similar privilege to the Jailer of Oldman county; and, on motion of Mr. DALLAM, it was amended so as to extend a similar privilege to the Jailer of Livingston county; and then the bill passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of John H. Grimes—to change the name of his daughter, Betsy Walton, to Elizabeth V. Grimes, and to enable her to take his property by descent]—which at the proper stage, on motion of Mr. BARLOW, was amended so as to change the name of Mary A. White to Mary A. Maxey; and then the bill passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of William Waterbury—[to change the name of Clementine Pinley to Clementine Waterbury, and enable her to take his property by descent]—passed.

Also—A bill authorizing the appointment of another justice of the peace for Muhlenburg county: which at the proper stage, on motian of Mr. HUGHES, was amended so as to authorize the appointment of an additional justice of the peace for Union county: passed.

Also—A bill to regulate the terms of the Larne circuit court—[extends the term to twelve juridical days]—passed.

Mr. PETERS, from the committee on Religion, reported adversely to petitions for divorce by Munford King and Thomas Holyfield.

Mr. ANTHONY obtained the unanimous consent of the House to offer a preamble and resolution directing that, on Thursday, the 8th instant, the Governor be requested to cause to be fired a National Salute in commemoration of the victory achieved by the Americans arms at New Orleans, in 1815.

Upon this question Mr. Haggard demanded the yeas and nays; which was ordered.

Mr. E. SMITH proposed to amend by adding the following: That in firing said salute, the Governor be requested to use the piece of ordnance taken by Gen. Harrison at the battle of the Thames: which was adopted.

And the question being taken on the resolution as amended, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 91, nays 3.

And then the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.—In this paper last week, Mr. J. SPEED SMITH was incorrectly reported as a member of the committee appointed to prepare and bring in the bill to provide for the call of a Convention of the State.

DEFERRED PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 5, 1845.

Powers and Duties of the Committee on Executive Affairs and the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a resolution, that all nominations of Judges, Judicial Officers and Commonwealth's Attorneys, be referred to the committee on Executive Affairs; and if that committee ascertained any legal or constitutional objections to the nominations, the chairman thereof should report them back to the Senate for reference to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRAY could see no good object to be gained by the adoption of the resolution. It is a proposition to refer nominations, in certain cases, to two standing committees, instead of one. As the rule of the Senate now stands, all such nominations go to the committee on the Judiciary. He hoped the rule would not be changed, as it would be, by the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. It is true the rule refers such nominations to the committee on the Judiciary. But it is not unusual, either in the Senate or the House of Representetives to refer questions to two standing committees. It is often the case that one committee reports back to the Senate, and moves a reference to another. I confess the Judiciary committee, being selected by the Speaker with a view to the legal and constitutional knowledge of its members, is the best qualified for deciding on nominations involving legal and constitutional questions. I have sought to ascertain the duties of the committee on Executive Affairs, but learned nothing. Yet it is proper that executive acts should be examined, and I think the committee on Executive Affairs is the proper one for that duty. Suppose a large portion of the people objected to a Judge, nominated for confirmation, should we not listen to their remonstrances? Yet, according to my ideas of the duties of the committee on the Judiciary, that committee would only inquire whether any legal or constitutional objection interposed, and, none such appearing, would report in favor of confirmation. I believe the executive action in the premises should be inquired into; and I will never sanction a nomination not approved by the people. There is no force in the objections of the Senator from Christian, (Mr. Gray,) to the adoption of the resolution. Every act of the Executive is a proper subject for the examination of the committee on Executive Affairs. The resolution offered is in strict accordance with the standing rules.

Mr. BUTLER. Being a new member, he offered opinions on this question with diffidence. The Senator from Floyd had correctly characterized the powers and duties of the Judiciary committee, to ascertain if legal or constitutional difficulties interpose obstacles to the confirmation of any nomination. The Senator asks what becomes of the powers and duties of the committee on Executive Affairs? I will define my ideas of the powers of that committee, and the committee on the Judiciary. When an Executive nomination is made, the primary question arises, is there any legal or constitutional objection to the nominee, is he eligible under the law? It is the duty of the committee on the Judiciary to solve such questions as these. If no such objections appear, in this incipient stage of consideration, the committee report the nomination to the Senate. Then, if personal objections lie against the nominee, if his fitness and qualifications be questioned, if objectionable action on the part of the Executive be alleged, the nomination goes to the committee of Executive Affairs. If we change the standing rules and thereby the destination of nominations, we take off duties from the Judiciary committee and impose double duties on the committee of Executive Affairs. And, inquiries into legal and unconstitutional questions not being within the province of the committee on Executive Affairs, we shall forestall those essential primary inquiries by the Judiciary committee. The powers of the committee on the Judiciary over nominations are primary; those of the committee on Executive Affairs secondary.

Mr. HARRIS. I am entirely indifferent whether the nominations go first to one committee or the other. I concede the primary inquiries, as stated by the Senator from Louisville, (Mr. Butler) belong to the Judiciary committee. All I wish is, that the committee on Executive Affairs be privileged to look into the propriety of Executive acts and nominations. The Executive committee is entirely capable to look into these matters and cannot be circumscribed to the consideration of moral questions and questions of mere personal qualification. They are to examine and scrutinize and report upon the proceedings of the Executive. If the Governor nominate a Judge, however recommended by personal fitness and professional qualifications, against whom large portions of the people object, I would vote against his confirmation. I have reasons, pertinent and applicable. The 19th Judicial District has been established but two or three years, and yet four Judges have been already imported into it. The first rain had not descended to bedew with the tears of the clouds the fresh made grave of the lamented Judge John White, before a Lexington lawyer was imported as a Judge into the 19th District. There is great excitement among the people of that district in regard to this procedure. Many Whigs, to their credit, take the lead in disapprobating this offensive treatment of the profession of the district. Would any district in the State stand such treatment? The members of the profession, of the Democratic party, neither ask nor expect any favors at the hands of a Whig executive. When that nomination is laid before the Senate, I shall ask the privilege for the committee on Executive Affairs to send for persons and papers.

Mr. GRAY raised a question of order. Can the standing rules be changed by mere resolution in this way? Does not the rule require that a proposition to change the rules lie one day on the table? He did not think it proper to change the rules by a resolution adopted by a mere majority.

Mr. SPEAKER. The rules may be amended by resolution, but it requires a vote of two-thirds to adopt.

Mr. HARRIS explained. He wanted the rule to apply to all nominations. He had cited the case of the Judge sent to the 19th District merely as an illustration of the soundness of the principle involved in his resolution.

Mr. GRAY had no objection to the Senator from Floyd taking any course he might think proper on any nomination whatever: but he did not see the propriety of changing the rules in order to bring a subject within the province of a committee on which a Senator, desirous of conducting an inquiry, might happen to be placed.

The SPEAKER read the rule, requiring every proposition to change a standing rule, to lie over one day.

So the resolution went over.

"THE OREGON QUESTION IMPARTIALLY VIEWED: WAR, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES."—Under this title the Hon. John M. Botts has addressed to Mr. Pleasants, of the Richmond Whig, a very able analysis of the present state of the diplomatic argument on the Oregon controversy, as presented by the documents lately placed before Congress by the President.

If our columns were less heavily incumbered, or if we were more confident as to the use of argument in great public matters just now, we should hasten to republish this powerful *brief* of the whole subject. But, as we have said, the matter is in the hands of Congress: it is for them to give the country war or peace, calamity in many bitter forms, or quiet and honorable prosperity, as they may see good, and with or without ample, anxious, and candid deliberation, as they like. The responsibility is theirs.

Mr. Botts compares with great skill, the claims, and their grounds set forth by the negotiators on either part. This he does with candor, giving a fair weight to the titles on each side. The result of this comparison we will extract in his own striking words:

"Now, I am neither disposed, nor prepared if I were disposed, to decide upon the relative claims of these two parties, as resting on discovery, exploration, and settlement: it seems to me to be a subject involved in much difficulty and confusion. But this *I am* prepared to say, that of all the questions to which I have ever turned my attention, as creating conflicting interests and rights between two nations, this is the one most peculiarly fit and appropriate to be submitted to arbitration, if the parties cannot themselves agree; and that Great Britain has by her offer to arbitrate done all that it becomes her to do, and all that could be expected, in order to bring about a peaceable and honorable adjustment of the difficulty: and that, if war should be the consequence, the responsibility will rest solely and exclusively on the head of Mr. Polk and those of our public men to whom the subject is now turned over, who may sustain him in his idle and arrogant claim.

The question, more briefly stated, is simply this: Great Britain says to the United States, "From 1790 I have held the Oregon Territory in joint occupancy with Spain and the United States, with my right to make settlements on any portion of the unoccupied territory recognized by Spain as far back as 1790, then the only claimant. Whether under the Spanish authority, or by discovery, exploration, and settlement, my claim is at least equal to yours; you are impatient to divide, and I am not disposed to quarrel with you about it—my object is to cultivate friendly relations with you. I will propose to divide *by such a line*." "No," says Mr. Polk, "I can't agree to that." "Then," says Great Britain, "do you make me a proposition?" Mr. Polk says, "I will divide *by such a line*." Great Britain says, "No, I can't agree to that; but as there seems to be a wide difference between us, and I am not disposed to take more than I can show a title to, and am unwilling to interrupt the harmony of the two nations, I will agree to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of some third party, to be mutually agreed on between us." "No," says Mr. Polk, "I wont do that either." "Then what will you do? Make me some other proposition more equitable than the first." "Why," says Polk now, "I will withdraw my first proposition, and claim the whole entire territory of Oregon;" even that which it has been admitted by this Government to belong to Great Britain ever since the treaty of joint occupancy in 1818; for, if Great Britain had no just claim or title to any part, it is impossible to conceive that the terms of joint occupancy would ever have been agreed upon; or that Mr. Polk would himself have offered any part to Great Britain in the course of this negotiation.*

"Disguise it as you may by flourishes of the pen, 'to this complexion it must come at last.'

"Now, I venture to make the unqualified assertion that there is not one intelligent, honest, disinterested, patriotic man in this whole country, who, upon a full understanding of this much-vexed question, would, under existing circumstances, be disposed to pronounce our title "clear and unquestionable," and to favor the desperadoes, the political jugglers, the ambitious aspirants, and the greedy office-holders, in their clamors for "*the whole of Oregon or none;*" and in making war for what we can never accomplish by war, and what is not worth a *quarrel*, even if we could, but which, if the matter had been let alone, would have naturally fallen into our possession by the settlement of the country

by our own citizens; for, to use the language of Lord Castlereagh, "we were acquiring possession of the country, while our people were asleep, and knew nothing about it."

The conclusion of Mr. Botts is, that, from the position which the Executive assumes, a war there must be; but a war which, forfeiting all possibility of its object, must leave us spent with losses and weary of inflicting them, to seek peace, after all, in just what we have already rejected—the arbitration of some friendly Power.—*Nat. Intel.*

*It is known that the proposition to arbitrate was made in the month of January last, during Mr. Tyler's administration; yet it was the last submitted by Great Britain, and not having been withdrawn, has been always open to Mr. Polk.

THE COMMONWEALTH,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WEDNESDAY.....JANUARY 7, 1846.

☞ In noticing the proceedings of the Trustees of Frankfort, we omitted inadvertently, the re-election of JAMES T. JUDGE, as Superintendent of the Water Works.

☞ Should the members of the Legislature discover any inaccuracies in our reports of proceedings, which require correction, they are respectfully requested to bring them to the notice of the Reporter for that House to whose proceedings they relate.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The attention of every one who is interested in the cause of education—and the invocation addresses many besides those who have children to educate—is solicited to the advertisement of Professor ALLEN, which will be found in our columns. As to the character and qualifications of this excellent and eminent gentlemen, whether as a governor or teacher of youth, he bears testimonials far weightier than any panegyric we might write. But our appreciation of the man; of his character and qualifications; of his system of instruction, embracing the education of the entire man, moral, intellectual and physical; and of the admirable eligibility of his location; constrain us to say, as we do sincerely and without reservation, that we have not the slightest doubt his institution will be one of the best, one of the most effective, for imparting all that sound education is designed to bestow, and avoiding those evils which too often destroy all that good education seeks to confer on youth, in the United States. This is certainly saying much: but we say it deliberately and sincerely as our honest and undoubting belief.

CONGRESS.—*Dec.* 31.—The Senate transacted very little business and none of importance, and adjourned over to Saturday the 3d.

House. Mr. Tibbatts, from the committee on Commerce, reported a resolution for the purchase and free navigation, without toll, of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which was committed to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He reported, also, a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, which, after attempts to encumber with instructions relating to other objects, was similarly referred. Mr. Rathbun reported a bill to regulate the appointment of certain officers of the Departments at Washington, so as to provide for the more equal distribution of offices among the States and Territories: referred to the committee of the Whole. Mr. Rathbun also reported a resolution directing the Clerk to purchase 1500 copies of the 10th volume of the Laws of the U. States, for distribution to Federal officers: referred to the committee of the Whole. Mr. Jacob Thompson, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in Oregon; and Mr. Brinkerhoff, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a line of stockade and block house forts, on the route from the frontier settlements on the Missouri river, to the Territory of Oregon: referred to the committee of the Whole. A motion to print an additional number of Fremont's report was discussed, but before the final question was taken, the House adjourned over till Friday, the 2d.

The debate in the U. S. Senate on the resolutions offered by Messrs. Hannegan and Calhoun, in relation to the Oregon question, has added greatly to the confidence of intelligent observers of events, that there will be no war. Indeed, we think the debate confirms the hope that the question will be peacefully adjusted by negotiation. Adopting the spirit of Mr. Archer, we disdain to say we mean an honorable adjustment by a peaceful settlement. We want no peace at the expense of honor; but we believe the question can be adjusted honorably and peacefully by treaty. For those who repudiate all compromise and despise and deride all accommodation, we feel the utmost scorn. They set at nought all the lessons of wisdom which time and history have taught. They would lose every certain and practical good, in grasping after imaginary advantages. And it is precisely this class of men, that are making such loud and disgusting splutterings about patriotism and chivalry and all that sort of cheap profession—men at the best who have no more patriotism and bravery than others more quiet.

Mr. Calhoun takes ground emphatically for negotiation and peace. This indication, connected with the fact that others of the same party in the Senate are of the same mind, makes it pretty certain that we shall have peace; or, at any rate, we shall not have a rash war. If war is to come, let it be after every pacific remedy has been exhausted. Then we can go into a war with the strongest possible moral force, added to the force of arms.

For the Commonwealth.

Among the great men who have gone down to the tomb since the beginning of the present century, no one name would seem more certainly destined to live for ages than that of Goethe. During a lifetime extended beyond the ordinary duration, he continued to delight and instruct his contemporaries; his name and fame have gradually spread over the whole civilized world, and the common consent of Christendom has exalted him to the same rank with Homer, Dante, and Shakspeare—the great creative minds which have appeared among men. The name of Goethe has long been a familiar sound to our ears, but his writings may be said to be comparatively unknown to us: except by a small section of New-England scholars, the literature of Germany has not been cultivated in the United States, and the translations of the few works of his which have appeared are seldom to be met with.

To expect to present an adequate idea of the grandeur of Goethe's mind by quotations—however numerous or well chosen—would be as absurd as the conduct of the student in the old Greek jest, who carried about a brick as a sample of the house which he offered for sale. Yet the writings of the great German abound in precious gems, fitted to charm the fancy— to move the passions — to purify the heart.

In turning over the pages of an old magazine we have fallen upon the best translation which we have yet seen of the celebrated Inscription to Faustus. The plan of this wonderful drama was sketched out while Goethe was a student, but the first part was not published until he had passed the meridian of life. The penning of this Inscription recalls to the poet's mind the companions and friends of his youth, with whose voices and presence the conception of the drama is associated: visions of early days float around him at the moment, but he looks out beyond them, from the threshold of old age, into strange countenances and an altered world—the early friends for whose praise he had toiled, and the youthful days radiant with hope and joy, for ever passed away. All readers will admire the sweet mournful beauty which breathes through the following stanzas:

THE INSCRIPTION TO "FAUSTUS."

Again, fair images, ye flutter near.
As erst ye shone to cheer the mourner's eye,
And may I hope that ye will linger here?
Will my heart leap as in the days gone by?
Ye throng before my view, divinely clear,
Like sun-beams conquering a cloudy sky!
Beneath your lightning-glance my spirit burns,
Magic is breathing—youth and joy returns!

What forms rise beautiful of happy years?
What lovely shadows float before me fast?
Like an old song still tingling in the ears,
I hear the voice of loves and friendships past;—
Renewed each sorrow and each joy appears
That marked life's changing labyrinthine waste;
The friends return, who past in youth away,
Cheated, alas! of half life's little day.

But ah! they cannot hear my closing song,
Those hearts, for whom my earliest lays were tried;
Departed is, alas! the friendly throng,
And dumb the echoing spirits that replied;
If some still live this stranger world among,
Fortune hath scattered them at distance wide,
To men unknown my griefs must I impart,
Whose very praise is sorrow to the heart!

Again it comes! a long unwonted feeling,
A wish for that calm solemn phantom-land;
My song is swelling now, now lowly stealing,
Like Æol's harp, by varying breezes fanned;
Tears follow tears, my weaknesses revealing,
And silent shudders show a heart unmanned,
— Dull forms of daily life before me flee,
The PAST—the PAST alone, seems true to me!

Correspondence of the Commonwealth.

HICKMAN, Ky., Dec. 17th, 1845.

"The weather has been extremely cold here for some time, but is now more pleasant. The Mississippi is rising rapidly, and in good boating order from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans. Freights have been very high—$8 per head for cattle; $1.75 for hogs; 50 cents per sack for corn, and every thing else in proportion.

"The town of Hickman, Fulton and Hickman counties, are rapidly improving. The neighboring counties of Tennessee are also settling up fast; and, I think, in a few years this whole section of country, both Tennessee and Kentucky, will be densely settled. This town is the depot for all the surrounding country, for 70 or 80 miles in every direction, and as a natural thing, it must become a place of importance. The proprietor of the town, Maj. Marr, will advertise a sale of lots in the spring at public auction, which will be of great advantage. There will then be more property holders, and a greater interest felt in the prosperity of the place. You can have no conception of the amount of business that is done during the year. The shipping interest is the greatest—corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, beans, peas, hogs, cattle, sheep, and all kinds of poultry, are the principal commodities of exportation. There will not be less than 500,000 sacks of corn shipped from this place and vicinity this year. Tobacco has not began to come in yet. Land yet is low. The best unimproved land can be had for about $2 50 per acre—improved at about $6."

EPITOME OF WAR.—A fair exhibition of war in its origin, its progress and actual results, would be a startling condemnation of the whole custom as a piece of suicidal folly and madness. The Eutrick Shepherd, in his lay Sermons, tells the following story quite to the point:

'The history of every war is very like a scene I once saw in Nithsdale, (Scotland.) Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed each other awhile in silence, with rather jealous and indignant looks, and with defiance on each brow.

"What are ye glowrin' at, Billy?"

"What's that to you, Donald! I'll look whar I've a mind, an' hinder me if ye daur."

'To this a hearty blow was the return; and then began such a battle! It being Saturday, all the boys of both schools were on the ice, and the fight instantly became general. At first they fought at a distance with missile weapons, such as stones and snow balls; but at length coming hand to hand, they coped in a rage, and many bloody raps were liberally given and received.

'I went up to try if I could pacify them; for by this time a number of little girls had joined the affray, and I was afraid they would be killed. So, addressing one party, I asked, "What are you fighting those boys for? What have they done to you?"

"O, neathing at a', mann; we just want to gie them a gude thrashin'—that's a'."

My remonstrance was vain; at it they went afresh; and after fighting till they were quite exhausted, one of the principal heroes stepped forth between the combatants, himself covered with blood, and his clothes all torn to tatters, and addressed the opposing party thus:—"Weel, I'll tell you what we'll do wi' ye—*if ye'll let us alane, we'll let ye alane.*" There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scampered away to their play.

'That scene was a lesson of wisdom to me. I thought at the time, and have often thought since, that this trivial play was the best epitome of war in general, that I had ever seen. Kings and ministers of state are just a set of grown-up children, exactly like the children I speak of, with only this material difference, that instead of fighting out for themselves the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after an immense waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boys' condition—"*if ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane.*"

Here is the upshot of nearly every war, the *status quo ante bellum*.

LATEST FROM THE RIVER OF PLATE.—The Boston Daily Advertiser has the following:

By the arrival at this port of the Winnipiac, from Buenos Ayres, Oct. 12, we learn that the blockading squadrons of England and France had extended the time allowed for the departure of merchant vessels from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 24. The blockade appears to be conducted with rigor, as the papers state that the American schooner Sarah Ann, Capt. Walker, from Patagonia, with produce, arrived off the port on the 10th, and was not allowed to enter. It was supposed by residents that not less than eighteen months would elapse before the difficulties would be settled, and trade resumed.

A CUBA MEETING IN ILLINOIS.—We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 13th inst:

There have been two meetings in Springfield, Ill., the object of which seems to have been the annexation of Cuba to the United States, either peaceably, or by war if necessary to its attainment. It was a Locofoco affair, mainly, and afforded much amusement. Governor Ford presided at the meeting, and four vice presidents and as many secretaries were appointed. A committee formerly appointed, reported an address and resolutions—after which, Governor John Reynolds, who claims this bantling as his own, made a decided war speech—when this was over, Mr. Johnson, of Galena, offered a resolution, which threw the Cuba men into some confusion, "that it was impolitic to purchase Cuba, if we thereby entailed a debt on the United States, as the result would be to increase the taxes, and be a reason for perpetuating the present tariff policy. Mr. McConnell, the hard money bank-paper-shaving man, took the floor, and advocated the necessity and importance of the purchase of Cuba, insisting if we did not get it, our old enemy, England, would. David J. Baker, of Alton, followed, in a sort of quizzing speech, in which he was understood to be in favor, not only of Cuba, but all of the Western Islands, not by negotiation or purchase, but by arms.

Gov. Moore followed, and said that the only difference between Gov. Reynolds and his friend Baker was—one was in favor of purchasing first, and then going to war; and the other in favor of going to war, and then purchasing. A motion was now made by —— to lay on, or under the table, the resolution of Mr. Johnson, which prevailed, not one single individual voting in favor of this most Democratic resolution.

A motion was then made to adjourn the meeting to Saturday night, which was agreed to without any opposition.

Saturday evening the meeting was opened, Gov. Ford in the chair. Mr. Urquhart, being called for, introduced a resolution, "That it was impolitic, in view of our present relations with Great Britain on the Oregon question, to enter into any negotiations in relation to the purchase of Cuba."

Mr. McConnell moved to amend Mr. Urquhart's resolution by making it read, "that it was expedient," which was carried. Judge Ralston then offered a resolution that was in in effect, "if we did not purchase Cuba, we would not allow any other power to purchase it," which was carried.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, "that if the President of the United States should negotiate a purchase of Cuba, that this meeting solemnly advise the State of Illinois to pledge her faith and unsullied honor to promptly pay her proportion of the purchase money;" which was laid on the table by a decided vote.

Mr. Owings offered a resolution, that it was impolitic and unconstitutional to purchase Cuba; which was laid on the table: when the question was taken on the original resolutions reported by the committee.

1st. That our Representative be instructed to introduce a bill to authorize the President of these United States to negotiate a purchase of Cuba.

2d. That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of this State, and Washington city—which was amended by adding "Havana and Matanzas," and passed.

There was an attempt made to adjourn the meeting over to another night, as it was thought the subject was not exhausted; but this was so strenuously opposed by Gov. Reynolds, as by this time he began to find they were running his Cuba project into the ground.

WOMEN AT FORTY AND FIFTY.—A late number of the New Monthly Magazine holds the following humorous discourse in relation to the way the ladies of middle age get over their years. Women of forty hold up tolerably well, according to this writer—it is when they arrive at fifty that the "trial of trials" comes upon them. Hear the editor talk, or rather read what he writes:

"The man who is ashamed of his poverty would be proud of his riches, but though many a hobbledehoy blushes at looking so young, he makes no boast of his years when he comes to be a greybeard. To women, whose youth and beauty sometimes form their only distinction, it is doubly difficult to grow old with a good grace, especially as they approach that semi-centenarian bourne beyond which, unless they possess the Medean secret of Ninon de l'Enclos, they cannot hope to extend the preservation of their good looks. None of them can expect to rival a living. I might say an undying, contemporary, who will be known as middle-aged Hallam, even when he shall have accomplished his three score years and ten. Women aspire not to any such mediæval celebrity, for to them the middle ages are the dark ages. It was said of a lady, who had just completed her fourth decade, and who played very loudly upon her piano, while she never allnded to her age except in a whisper, that she was *forte* upon her piano, but *piano* upon her forty. But the trial of trials comes ten years later. To that female, therefore, be awarded the palm of *fortitudinis fortitudo fortissima*, who has shown that she knows how to bear her fifty-tude with fortitude.

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Daniel Webster had a brother, Ezekiel, a man of noble feelings, and whose intellect perhaps equalled his more celebrated relative; but he loved the quiet walks of life, and contented himself with the reputation of being an excellent prudent man, and a sound lawyer, without trying his fortune in the thorny path of politics. The brothers were always warmly attached to each other, and the following anecdote, characteristic of their childhood, is told.

Money had been given to each of them, to go out and share in the festivities and parade of the fourth of July. When the boys returned at night, their mother said, "Well Daniel, what did you do with your money!" "I bought powder, and fireworks, and cake and beer," answered her. "And what did you do with yours, Ezekiel?" "Lent it to Dan," was the brief reply.—*N. Y. Mir.*

Miscellaneous.

THE MAILS.

WESTERN MAIL—*via Louisville, Ky.*; arrives daily at 1 P. M., departs daily at 9, A. M.

EASTERN MAIL—*via Lexington, Ky.*; arrives daily at 8½, A. M., departs daily at 2, P. M.

GEORGETOWN MAIL—arrives daily at 8, A. M., departs daily at 2, P. M.

VERSAILLES MAIL—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M., departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 2, P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—*via Harrodsburg, Ky.*; arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1, P. M., departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9, A. M.

CARROLTON MAIL—*via Kentucky River, in Boats*; arrives Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9, A. M., departs Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9, A. M.

OWENTON AND NEW CASTLE MAILS—*by River, in Boats*; arrives Sundays and Thursdays, with Carrolton Mail, at 9, A. M., departs Tuesdays and Fridays, with Carrolton Mail, at 9, A. M.

LETTERS intended for the Western, Southern, Carrolton, Owenton and New Castle Mails, must be placed in the office by 7½ o'clock and on the days of departure.

LETTERS intended for the Eastern, Georgetown, and Versailles Mails must be in by 12 M., on the days of departure.

NORTHERN BRANCH BANK,

AT LOUISVILLE.

CHAPMAN COLEMAN—PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON—CASHIER.
W. B. CLIFTON,
E. G. McGINNIS,
H. PIRTLE,
F. H. LEWIS,
A. R. BUCHANAN,
WILLIS RANNEY, } DIRECTORS.

Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

JOSEPH B. BOWLES—PRESIDENT.
ALFRED THRUSTON—CASHIER.
WM. W WORSLEY,
THOMAS S. SNEAD,
WM. GAY,
MICHAEL COBY,
MATTHEW FERGUSON,
THOMAS T. SHREVE, } DIRECTORS.

Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT FRANKFORT.

THO. N. LINDSEY—PRESIDENT.
F. H. TAYLOR—CASHIER.
R. P. LETCHER,
A. S. PARKER,
A. W. DUDLEY,
DAVID THORNTON,
JACOB SWIGERT, } DIRECTORS.

Discount Day—Every Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT LEXINGTON.

JOHN TILFORD—PRESIDENT.
M. T. SCOTT—CASHIER.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY T. DUNCAN,
MADISON C. JOHNSON, } *On the part of the State.*
BENJAMIN GRATZ,
FRANCIS K. HUNT,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
ABRAHAM T. SKILLMAN,
EDWARD MACALESTER,
JAMES W. COCHRAN, } *On the part of Stockholders.*

Discount Day—Tuesday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

AT LOUISVILLE.

VIRGIL McKNIGHT—PRESIDENT.
GEO. C. GWATHMEY—CASHIER.
THOMAS SMITH,
D. L. BEATTY,
J. I. EWING,
THO. ANDERSON,
L. L. SHREVE,
P. P. GRAY,
JAMES TRABUE, } DIRECTORS.

Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

CHARLES MARSHALL,

(SUCCESSOR TO A. T. SKILLMAN, LEXINGTON, KY.)

WOULD call attention to his stock of Law, Medical, Theological, School, and Miscellaneous Books, as being one of the most extensive in the Western country, and which he offers as low, if not lower, than any other house in the West.

HIS MISCELLANEOUS STOCK comprises a very large assortment of the Standard Literature, as well as nearly every work which has issued from the press during the past year.

The MEDICAL STOCK is very complete—containing nearly every American Work, including many new and valuable Illustrated Works in Surgery, Anatomy, Pathology and Obstetrics, as well as the great Encyclopædia of the Practice of Medicine; 4 vols. 8 vo.

The LAW STOCK, besides all those works used as Text Books in the Law School of Transylvania University, embraces several new and valuable works which have recently been issued at *very reduced prices*, as East's Reports, Vesey's Reports, Peter's Reports, and the Exchequer Reports.

Subscriptions received for the Law Library, the New Law Library, and the Law Magazine.

In THEOLOGY, will be found many of the Standard Works.

The SCHOOL STOCK embraces all those Books used in the various Schools throughout the State.

All the current Literature of the day received by express, as soon as published.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—a large assortment, comprising, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Accordions, Bass Viols, Violin and Guitar Strings, &c.

In STATIONERY will be found a large assortment of Writing and Letter Papers, Steel Pens, Inks, Quills, Sealing Wax, &c.; as well as a full assortment of FANCY STATIONERY, such as Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Seals, Motto and other Wafers, Penknives, Scissors, Albums, &c. &c.; Ladies' Rosewood and other Writing Desks and Work Boxes; Globes 6 and 12 inch.

BLANK BOOKS of various qualities.

C. M. would call particular attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, which includes several new and beautiful patterns, which he offers as low as the same quality of Goods can be purchased for in any city West of the mountains.

Those persons who are unable to visit Lexington, and who entrust their commissions to C. M., may depend upon having them executed with the same fidelity that they could were they present. *A liberal discount to country Merchants, Teachers, &c.*

For sale cheap, a complete set of NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER, (a subscriber's copy) 51 vols. strongly bound.

January 1, 1846

CHARLES S. BODLEY & Co.,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.,

KEEP constantly on hand, a large collection of LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL BOOKS; together with a beautiful assortment of STATIONERY, such as is usually kept in Bookstores—which they will sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as at any other House in the West. They request all persons desirous of purchasing articles in their line of business, to give them a call and examine ARTICLES and PRICES. January 1, 1846

DR. LLOYD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,

AT THE OLD STAND ON MAIN STREET,

FRANKFORT.

Constantly on hand, (*at wholesale and retail*) a full stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines.

GLASS FURNITURE, PAINTS, VARNISHES, DYES, &c. &c. &c. ☞The purity and goodness of every article warranted. January 1, 1846

STEALEY'S

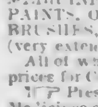
Drug & Chemical Store,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KY.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARnishes, Brushes, Bronzes, Gold and Silver Leaf, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. PATENT MEDICINES, superior OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES.

☞The purity of every article warranted. January 1, 1846



CITY DRUG STORE.

NO. 1, MAIN STREET, CORNER OF ANN STREET,

Opposite the Weisiger House,

FRANKFORT, KY.

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has, at the above establishment, a large and general assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS, GLASS-WARE, BRUSHES, SPICES, SOAPS, COSMETICS, PERFUMERY, (very extensive assortment.) PURE WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at very reduced prices for Cash, or to prompt customers on the usual credit.

☞ Prescriptions put up with neatness, care and accuracy. Medicines can be had at all hours of the night.

January 1, 1846

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM H. WOOD,

St. Clair street, opposite Wm. M. Todd's Bookstore, Frankfort.

HAVING returned to Frankfort and established himself in the Boot and Shoe making business, in all its branches, he is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience in the above named business, his work cannot be surpassed for durability and style, in the West. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

J. S. WITHROW & Co.,

No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR ST., FRANKFORT,

(*Between Mansion House and Capitol,*)

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

January 1, 1846

JAMES MONROE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL attend diligently to any business which may be entrusted to him, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining Counties. Collections made in any part of the State. Office in Old Bank corner, opposite Mansion House.

January 1, 1846

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,

SADDLE, TRUNK AND HARNESS MAKER,

(ONE DOOR ABOVE STEALEY'S DRUG STORE.)

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of every article in his line of business. His prices are reasonable, and he invites the public to give him a call. January 1, 1846

WAGON MAKING, PLOUGH MAKING, & BLACKSMITHING.

WM. WHITEHEAD,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute work in all of the various branches of Wagon Making and Blacksmithing, at the lowest cash prices. He also makes improved Ploughs. He has employed experienced workmen, and warrants his work. His shops are situated on High street, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

January 1, 1846

TAYLOR & KENNAN'S

REGULAR AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE,

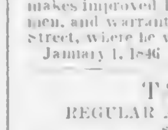
ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.

FOR the sale of DRY GOODS, BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c. &c. Auction sales of Dry Goods regularly every Tuesday and Friday evenings, at half past six o'clock, and at such other times as may be necessary to close consignments.

Goods, &c. sold at private sale at all times, and at reduced prices, for CASH. January 1, 1846

GRAHAM'S LIVERY STABLE.

ANN ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & MAIN, NEAR THE WEISIGER HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.



C. G. GRAHAM,

AT his old and well known stand, is prepared to keep Horses in tip-top style, and at the most moderate prices. First rate Buggies, Hacks, and Barouches constantly on hand for hire. Also, good Riding Horses, well rigged. He gives his personal attention to every thing connected with his Stable, and he *knows* that he is hard to beat in keeping Horses.

January 1, 1846

JOHN D. RAKE,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he is now carrying on the Cabinet Business, in all its various branches. He solicits patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to deserve it. Besides, he pledges himself to do better work, and at the same prices, FOR CASH, as is done at Cincinnati or Louisville. If you don't believe this, give him a trial, and the most skeptical shall be convinced. January 1, 1846

BOONE HOUSE.

THOMAS S. CARTER.

HAVING purchased the stock of H. Fox in the "*Frankfort Restaurant*," on the South West corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the town of Frankfort, and added thereto every thing to furnish a complete

COFFEE HOUSE,

has opened the same under the name of the BOONE HOUSE. He will at all times keep on hand a full assortment of choice Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, &c. &c. He will conduct a superior Coffee House, in which the lovers of good things will, at all seasons, and at all hours, day or night, be promptly supplied with every delicacy of "Fish, Flesh and Fowl," Venison, Beef Tongues, birds, Oysters, and in short, every thing usual and unusual in such an establishment. His attention will be constant and unwearied; his terms satisfactory. He therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Lunch every day at 11 o'clock. January 1, 1846.

BROADWAY HOTEL.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND ANN STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

W. H. KENDALL,

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he is still the Proprietor of this well known tavern stand, and that his Table, Bar and Stables are kept up with the best the market affords. He invites strangers and others to give his house a trial, as he flatters himself that his accommodations are not inferior to either of the other public hotels in the place. January 1, 1846

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT AND VARIETY STORE.

No. 8, St. Clair Street,

FRANKFORT, KY.

GEORGE W. LEWIS, would inform his friends and the public, that he keeps always on hand a general assortment of articles in his line of business—such as Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Family Groceries, *best Chewing Tobacco, best Spanish Cigars, of all kinds;* Shaving Soaps, Hair, Tooth, and Cloth Brushes, Combs, Cologne, &c &c.; which he will sell *very low for cash*—call and see. January 1, 1846

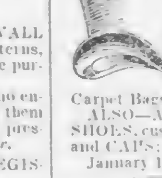
JACOB BEAVERSON,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.

Shop on Wilkinson street, between Main & Broadway,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches. He keeps none but the best of workmen, and can therefore warrant his work. He hopes to receive as he has done, a liberal portion of public patronage. January 1, 1846.



NEW HAT & SHOE STORE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ANN STREETS,

Frankfort, Ky.

S. BEERS has on hand, and is constantly receiving from the Eastern Manufacturers, fresh supplies of the most fashionable Boots and Shoes of every description, with a variety of Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of Gentlemen's fine BOOTS and SHOES, custom made, with a variety of FASHIONABLE HATS and CAPS; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 1, 1846

CAPITOL HALL COFFEE HOUSE.

CORNER OF ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS, *FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.*

JOHN COGLE,

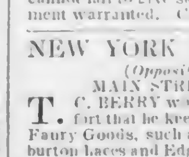
HAVING purchased this old and well known Coffee House, is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, singly or any given number, with every article in his line, at all hours of the day or night. In his bill of fare will be found

BIRDS,	OYSTERS—fresh or pickled,
DUCKS,	VENISON,
TURKEYS,	FISH,
PHEASANTS,	SARDINES,
PIGS' FEET,	TRIPE,
EGGS, &c. &c.	

His Bar is furnished with the purest and best Liquors in the markets of Frankfort, Louisville, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and as he intends to devote his personal attention to those who may favor him with their patronage, he flatters himself that he will serve up his articles to suit the taste of the most fastidious Epicures. He only wishes the members of the Legislature, transient visitors, and citizens generally to give him a call, and he is confident when they visit his house *once*, they will not go elsewhere to find the good things in his line. He also keeps on hand Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of the best brands.

January 1, 1846

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.



J. F. & B. F. MEEK,

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they continue at their old stand, where they now offer a beautiful and well selected assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c., of the latest fashions, which they are determined to sell as low as such articles can be had in any Western market. They also continue to repair Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, in a manner which cannot fail to give satisfaction. All work done in this establishment warranted. Call and see. January 1, 1846

NEW YORK LACE AND FANCY STORE,

(*Opposite R. Knott's Dry Goods Store.*)

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

T. C. BERRY would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lace and Fancy Goods, such as Thread Lace and Edgings; Lisle and Ashburton Laces and Edgings; Tarlton and Barred Mouslines, &c. &c. For sale at reduced prices. January 1, 1846

VARIETY STORE,

No. 5, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.

DOXON & GRAHAM,

KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, of the best quality, which they will warrant. Cigars and Tobacco of the best brands and quality, &c. &c.

☞Give them a call and try their articles. January 1, 1846

KENTUCKY BATH HOUSE.

Q. B. JONES,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

Q. B. JONES is prepared to furnish Gentlemen with Warm Baths on Thursdays and Saturdays, in a style not surpassed by any Bathing Establishment in the West. He also keeps on hand fancy articles for Gentlemen's wear.

N. B. Fresh Blue Lick Water can also be had at his shop. He also has a preparation for cleansing the hair of Dandriff.

January 1, 1846

Frankfort Advertisements.

WM. M. TODD,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

NO. 1, SWIGERT'S ROW,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

OFFERS to the public a valuable lot of BOOKS, which he will sell at reasonable prices, and respectfully invites those desirous of purchasing, to give him a call. Among his stock may be found, of

LAW.

Durnford & East's Reports,	Peters' Digest,
East's Reports,	Digest N. Y. Reports,
Howard's Reports,	Wheeler's Amer. Chy. Digest,
Greenleaf on Evidence,	Chitty's Blackstone,
Greenleaf's Overruled Cases,	Chitty on Contracts,
Starkie on Slander,	Chitty's Pleading,
Smith's Chancery Practice,	Chitty on Bills
Roberts on Frauds,	Williams on Executors,
Jones on Bailments,	Angel & Ames on Corporations,
Pothier on Obligations,	Walker's Amer. Law,
Adams on Ejectment,	Gilmer's Digest,
Story on Promissory Notes,	McLean's Reports,
Story on Bailments,	Balantine on Limitations,
Story on Agency,	Cooper's Justinian,
Story's Equity Pleadings,	Stephen on Pleading,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence,	Mitford's Pleading,
Story's Conflict of Laws,	Clancy on Rights,
Tellers' Law of Executors,	Selwyn's Nisi Prius.
Thomas' Coke,	

ALSO—MOREHEAD & BROWN and LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST.

HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Hume, Smollett & Miller's Eng.	H. More's Works,
Alison's Europe,	Webster's 8 vo. Dictionary,
Guizot's Gibbons Rome,	Walker's Dictionary,
Cooper's Naval History,	American Orchardist,
De Tocqueville's Dem. in Amer.	Beatty on Agriculture,
Murphy's Tacitus,	New Amer. Gardener,
Plutarch's Lives,	Complete Farmer,
Rollin's Ancient History,	Ladies' Comp. Flower Garden,
Josephus,	Mason & Hind's Farrier,
Gizot's History of Civilization,	Say's Political Economy,
Mrs. Ellis' Prose Works,	Jefferson's Manual,
Webster's Speeches,	Life of Washington,
Stern's Works,	Sim's Life of Marion,
Tatler and Guardian,	Life of Jackson,
Thiers' French Revolution,	American Constitutions,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature,	Dictionary of Quotations,
The Federalist,	Wayland's Political Economy,

Together with many others to numerous to insert in an advertisement.

POETICAL.

Byron's Works,	Scott's Poems,
Shakspeare's Works,	Milton's do
Poets and Poetry of America,	Campbell's do
Heman's Poems,	Ossian's do
Landon's do	Collins, Gray & Beattie,
Amelia's do	Goldsmith's Poems, Plays, &c.
Burns' do	Dante's Vision,
Cowper's do	Eliza Cook's Poems.

RELIGIOUS.

Jew's Letter to Voltaire,	Scott's Commentary,
Davies' Sermons,	Newman's Sermons,
Buck's Religious Anecdotes,	Boardman on Apos. Success'n,
Smyth & Ecles' Republicanism,	Mason on Episcopacy,
Hist. of Westminster Assembly,	Alexander's Evidences,
Christian Citizen,	Buck's Notes,
Chalmer's Sermons,	Barne's Notes,
Difficulties of Romanism,	Butler's Analogy.

CLASSICAL AND SCHOOL.

Anthon's Classical Dictionary,	Anthon's Horace,
Lempier's do	Anthon's Cæsar,
Anthon's Grk. & Roman Antiq.	Anthon's Sallust,
Leverett's Latin Lexicon,	Anthon's Latin Lessons,
Ainsworth's do	Donegan's Greek Lexicon,
Latin Grammars,	Groves' Greek Lexicon,
Latin Readers,	Greek Grammar,
Anthon's Virgil,	Greek Readers.

☞ ALSO, Geographies, Grammars, Histories, Arithmetics, School Readers, &c., by various authors.

January 1, 1846.

HENRY EVANS,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

ST. CLAIR STREET, OPPOSITE MANSION HOUSE,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL promptly execute all orders entrusted to him. ☞All kinds of repairing neatly executed, at moderate prices, and in the best manner. January 1, 1846

FRANKFORT COACH MANUFACTORY.

J. J. QUIN,

HAVING made the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to build all kinds of work in his line, such as Coaches, Coachees, Buggies, Phætons, &c. &c.

His shop can be found at the South end of Ann street, and is the shop formerly connected to the stage line.

All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice and in the best manner. He solicits patronage. January 1, 1846

WM. MATHEWS,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

IS prepared to make all kinds of Gentlemen's wear in the most elegant style of taste and fashion. January 1, 1846

WM. BRIDGES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

NO. 3, SWIGERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

IS prepared to execute work in his line in a manner not surpassed by any establishment in the place. Give him a call.

January 1, 1846

JOSEPH W. ALLEN—TAILOR,

TWO DOORS FROM MAIN, ON LEWIS STREET,

FRANKFORT, KY.

IS prepared to execute work in his line in the neatest style and most fashionable manner. January 1, 1846

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

C. N. JOHNSTON—Tailor,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE CRUTCHER'S DRUG STORE,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

IS prepared to execute work in his line cheaper than any other establishment in the place. He solicits patronage.

January 1, 1846

HEFFNER & GILLISPIE,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, BETWEEN WEISIGER & MANSION HOUSES,

Frankfort, Ky.,

CUT AND MAKE to order all kinds of Gentlemen's Clothing, in the neatest and most approved styles. January 1, 1846

JOHN MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF TIN AND COPPER WARE,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

KEEPS on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware, at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. All kinds of work done in his line to order, in the shortest possible time. Repairing done cheap. Give him a call.

January 1, 1846

HARRIS & M'KENDRICK,

CARPENTERS AND HOUSE JOINERS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THEIR shop is on Ann, between Clinton and Mero streets, where both or either may be found, except when absent attending to business. They invite their friends to give them a call, when they wish work done in their line cheap.

January 1, 1846

J. L. SAGE,

MANUFACTURER OF RIFLE GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,

BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

January 1, 1846.

TO PHYSICIANS.

GENUINE Old Port and Pure Madeira Wine, and Old Brandy, for the sick, can be had day or night at

January 1, 1846 DOXON & GRAHAM'S.

A NEW DIGEST

OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

WE are engaged in preparing a Digest of the Decisions of the Appellate Court of this State, and propose publishing the same when completed. A Prospectus, accompanied with a specimen sheet, will be presented to the profession, so soon as the material for the work is fully prepared.

MASON BROWN,
Frankfort, March 1, 1844—594-tf BEN. MONROE.

GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR.

RILEY G. SAMUEL is engaged in collecting for the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and others throughout the State of Kentucky, such as Lawyers fees, notes, fee bills, newspaper accounts, &c. &c.

He solicits agencies of any kind, all of which shall be promptly attended to. Communications addressed to T. S. Page or Jacob Swigert, will be attended to in his absence from this place.

Frankfort, Sept. 30, 1845—677-tf.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.

HENRY GILTNER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his large new stable opposite the Mansion House, and is ready to furnish all who may favor him with a call, with first rate *Riding Horses, Buggies and Hacks*, on the most reasonable terms.

☞He has lately purchased a *fine new six passenger Coach*, which can be had at all hours of the day or night, with a careful driver.

Horses gaited, pricked, nicked, &c. on very moderate terms.

Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1845—676-tf

John Watson & Co.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Warehouses at the Steamboat Landing,

FRANKFORT, KY.

April 1, 1845.

Frankfort Advertisements.

WILLIAM SAMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on the West side of St. Clair st.

August 19, 1845—671-tf.

C. S. MOREHEAD & W. D. REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

WILL practice Law in co-partnership, in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. W. D. Reed will regularly practice in the Washington, Henry, and Owen Circuit Courts.

Office West side St. Clair street, and at all times open during the business hours. Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-tf

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, General Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the bridge, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, April 1, 1845—599-tf

O. G. CATES & T. N. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL give their joint attention to any business confided to their care, in any of the Courts held in Frankfort. They will also attend to the collection of moneys, and the investigation of land claims in any part of Kentucky. They will also attend to the preparation of cases for persons desiring the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. April 1, 1844—599-by

INSURANCE.

THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture Merchandize, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.

☞The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

R. H. CRITTENDEN, *Agent.*

Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

May 27, 1845—659-by

INSURANCE.

KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandize against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.

R. H. CRITTENDEN, *Agent.*

☞Office at Dr. Watson's shop, near the Bridge.

May 27, 1845—659-by

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.

THE undersigned is now prepared to show a complete assortment in his line—he invites his friends and the public to give him a call.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

20 hhds. N. O. Sugar; 50 bags Rio and Java Coffee; 20 boxes Soap; 25 boxes Candles; 5 bbls. Loaf and crushed Sugar; sifted and ground Pepper; Saleratus; Ginger; Allum; Rice; G. P. and Black Teas; Irish Moss; Mace; Cloves; Cinnamon; Mustard; Starch; Fancy Soaps; Pickles by barrel, keg or jar; Catsup, in bottles, &c. &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Locks, Latches, Screws and Fastenings of all kinds; Table, Pocket, Butcher and Cook Knives; Spades and Shovels; Shovels and Tongs; Butt Hinges, assorted; Axes; Hatchets; Broad Axes, &c.; Mill, Tenant, Cross-Cut and Wood Saws—together with a general assortment of Hardware.

IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c.

20 tons warranted Iron; 100 kegs cut and wrought Nails; 75 Plough Wings; Cast and Blister Steel; Ovens; Skillets; Pots; odd Lids; Dog Irons, &c.

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS.

50 kegs pure Lead; 3 bbls. Linseed Oil; Spanish Brown; Crome Green; Litharge; Venetian Red; Madder; Indigo, &c.; Sperm and Lard Oil—also 50 boxes of Glass; 85 lbs. Putty.

LIQUORS, &c.

150 bottles old Brandy and Wine;
20 hampers Champaigne; 50 gallons Irish Whiskey;
8 boxes superior Chewing Tobacco;
50 bbls. Salt, &c. &c.

☞ I will trade for all kinds of Country Produce.

December 9, 1845.—687-1y R. S. HOLTON.

BEN. MONROE,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a small lot of choice LAW BOOKS, standard works of the latest editions, which he offers to the profession very low for cash. Call at his office on Main street and inspect them.

April 1, 1844—599 tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber, now residing in Frankfort, proposes opening a PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

His residence is on St. Clair Street, adjoining the Court House, and only a few doors from the Bank. It is an eligible site, convenient for business men, and his rooms are retired, new and comfortable. He could accommodate a mess of six or eight Members of the Legislature. BEN. LUCKETT.

December 30, 1845.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

I AM prepared to take 6 or 8 Gentlemen as boarders during the winter. Members of the Legislature, and gentlemen having business with the members, will find the situation of my house very convenient, being on St. Clair street, between the Mansion House and Capitol, and nearly opposite to the office of the Public Printer.

Frankfort, Dec. 2, 1845—tf G. W. LEWIS.

HENRY SAMUEL,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HIS shop is nearly opposite the Public Room of the Mansion House. In addition to his professional business, he keeps constantly on hand the best Chewing Tobacco and Spanish Cigars. January 1, 1846

PEN AND POCKET KNIVES,

OF the very best of Rogers' and Wostenholm's make; a large lot on hand and for sale at

January 1, 1846 TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

KENTUCKY REPORTS.

A COMPLETE set of the Kentucky Reports, (except Hughes and Sneed, 1 vol. each) in good order for sale at

January 1, 1846 TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FASHIONABLE HATS.

OF the neatest style and best manufacture; a large supply on hand, and for sale by W. M. TODD.

Also—Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, &c., for sale at the same place. January 1, 1846.

B. F. JOHNSON & Co.,

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

HAVE on hand a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, &c., which they will sell at reduced prices, as they are desirous of reducing their stock as much as possible before making their Spring Importation. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call. January 1, 1846

MAIN STREET CLOTHING STORE.

CAN'T BE BEAT—EITHER AT PRICES OR ARTICLES.

LUCKEN & GRIMME,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

ONE door below J. Shannon's Sadlery Establishment, keep constantly on hand every variety and quality of READY MADE CLOTHING, which they will sell as low as any other establishment in the Western Country. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. January 1, 1846

AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1846.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1846. Also—The Kentucky Farmer's, Christian & Presbyterian Almanacs, for 1846, for sale at

January 1, 1846. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

FANCY STATIONERY.

A BEAUTIFUL variety of Note Paper, Note Envelopes, Motto Seals, Fancy Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, &c., may be had at (Jan. 1) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

R. KNOTT,

RETAILER OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

NORTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET,

(*Between the Mansion House and Weisiger House,*)

FRANKFORT, KY.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL accounts and notes due to me, and not arranged before the 15th of January, will be placed in the hands of the officers for collection. R. KNOTT.

January 1, 1846

WEISIGER HOUSE,

BY THOMAS S. THEOBALD,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Frankfort Advertisements.

NEW CONFECTIONERY,

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE undersigned take this method of returning thanks to their customers, friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the Confectionery Business in this place, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal portion of the public patronage. They are in receipt of as splendid a lot of Fruits, Nuts, Toys, &c. &c. as were ever brought to this market. They are prepared to furnish Weddings, Balls, Parties, &c., with pyramids of Cake, Candy, Egg Kisses, Macaroon, Italian Jumbles, Blanched Almonds, &c. &c., either plain or on columns, on the shortest notice and in the latest fashion. As our moulds are of three different patterns we think we can please all tastes.

We intend to spare neither labor nor expense in having the rest of work, using none but the best of materials; and at prices as low as similar articles can be had either in Lexington or Louisville. PIERSON & MERRIWETHER.

Nov. 18, 1845—684-tf.

CONFECTIONERY & FAMILY GROCERY.

MAIN STREET.

THE subscribers return their sincere thanks to their customers for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them since they commenced business, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

They are in receipt of an excellent assortment of GOOD THINGS, consisting in part as follows:

GROCERIES.	NOTIONS.
Prime N. O. Sugar,	Toys in every variety,
Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,	China and toy tea setts,
" Crushed do.	Fancy Dressing and Shaving
" Powdered do.	Boxes, &c.,
Prime old Gov'n't Java Coffee,	Fancy Baskets,
" Rio Coffee,	Market Baskets,
Hyson, Young Hyson and G. P.	Hair Brushes,
Teas,	Infant's Hair Brushes,
Western Reserve Cheese,	Dressing and Redding Combs,
Pineapple do.	Pocket Combs and Brushes,
New Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.	Money Purses & Pocket Books,
&c. &c.	Whisp Brooms,
	Shaker Brooms and hearth do.
FRUITS AND NUTS.	Perfumery of every variety,
M. R. Raisins, in whole, half	Fancy shaving & wash'g soaps,
and quarter boxes,	Marbles—all sorts,
Layer Raisins,	Clothes Brushes,
Malaga Grapes,	Tooth Brushes,
Bordeaux Prunes,	Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases,
Sultana Raisins	Mouse and Rat Traps,
Zentee Currants,	Gum Suspenders,
Genoa Citron,	Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.
Soft Shell Almonds,	
Shelled do	YANKEE VEGETABLES &c.
Brazil Nuts,	Fresh Lobsters,
English Walnuts,	Fresh Clams,
Filberts,	Fresh Mackerel,
Pecans,	Fresh Oysters,
Lemons,	Pickled Oysters,
Oranges, &c. &c.	Sardines, Anchovies, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25, 1845. GRAY & GEORGE.

No. 8, ST. CLAIR STREET.

A LARGE stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, just received and for sale at No. 8, consisting in part of the following articles:

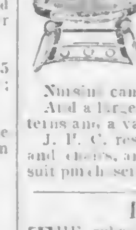
No. 1, Boston Loaf Sugar,	G. P. Tea,
No. 1, Boston Crushed Sugar,	Old Gov. Java Coffee,
Loaf Sugar of three different	Best Rio do
qualities and prices,	Pine Apple cheese,
No. 2, Crushed Sugar,	Western Reserve cheese,
No. 1, Powdered Sugar,	Star Candles,
No. 2, Powdered do	Sperm Candles,
N. O. Sugar of superior quality,	Adamantine Candles,
Pepper, grain and ground,	Mould Candles,
Spice,	Starch,
Ginger, ground and race,	Soap,
Nutmegs, Mace,	Saleratus,
Imperial Tea, (superior.)	Cloves, &c. &c.

All of which I invite my friends and customers to call and see, as I am resolved to sell as low *for cash* or to *punctual* customers, as any one *can sell* the same quality of articles.

Nov. 25, 1845. G. W. LEWIS.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

JOHN P. CAMMACK, MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.



HAS now on hand at his *Cabinet Wareroom*, a large assortment of fine styles Furniture of various patterns, and a large lot of good Chairs. The assortment consists of

Dressing BUREAUS of different patterns and prices,

Plain do do do do

PLAIN SIDEBOARDS;

Extending, dining, breakfast and centre Tables;

High-post mahogany, birdseye maple, cherry and sycamore BEDSTEADS—a good variety.

Cane seat parlor CHAIRS;

Large rocking cane seat do;

Spring bottom arm do;

Nursing cane bottom CHAIRS;

And a large assortment of Windsor Chairs, of different patterns and a variety of prices.

J. P. C. respectfully invites attention to his lot of furniture and chairs, and believes he can promise such bargains as will suit purchasers. Dec. 9, 1845—687-tf

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

THE subscriber will open a permanent ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, at his residence, five miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky, hitherto known as the Franklin Springs, on the first Monday in April next.

The property was purchased by the undersigned solely on account of its admirable adaptation, in every respect, for Academical purposes; being entirely apart from all the contaminations of Town Life; the Locality being Airy and Healthy; the Mineral Waters Salubrious; the Buildings Elegant, Extensive and Commodious.

In his System, the Education of the *Entire Man*, MORAL, INTELLECTUAL and PHYSICAL, will receive due attention. The ANCIENT CLASSICS will be properly attended to, but the Course of Instruction in the MATHEMATICS and the NATURAL SCIENCES, will be peculiarly thorough.

The ACADEMICAL YEAR will be divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each, the first commencing on the first Monday in April, and the second on the first Monday in October.

TERMS—PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

For Boarding and Tuition, per session,	$75 00
Washing and Mending,	5 00
For the French and German languages, extra,	10 00

Books and Stationery, at usual prices.

For those to whom the undersigned is known personally or by reputation, he deems testimonials and references unnecessary. His honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy at West Point; his subsequent connection with the Engineering service of the General Government; his long experience as an Instructor, and his occupancy of the Chair of Mathematics in Transylvania University for three years subsequent to its reorganization in 1842, having brought his qualifications as a Teacher and Governor of youth into public observation. For the satisfaction of others, he refers to the testimonials subjoined, and to the Ministers of the Kentucky Annual Conference, as well as the Preachers of the Methodist Church generally in the West and South. R. T. P. ALLEN, *Principal.*

Frankfort, Dec. 30, 1845.

ASHLAND, Nov. 19, 1845.

My Dear Sir—I received your note, with the prospectus of the Franklin Institute. You were fully authorized, by our mutual friendship and by my high opinion of your attainments and ability, to make the reference to my name.

Whilst I regret extremely our loss of you at the University, and from our neighborhood, you will carry with you to the Franklin Springs my ardent wishes for your success, fame and prosperity.

I am, truly, your friend and ob't serv't,

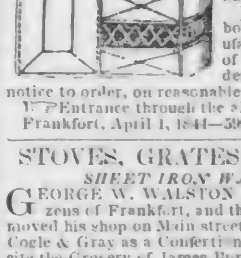
R. T. P. ALLEN, Esq. H. CLAY.

Professor ALLEN has occupied the Chair of Mathematics in Morrison College, Transylvania University, during the last three years, and as he proposes leaving the University, with a view to the establishment of an Academical Institute under his own control, I take great pleasure in saying, that during his connection with the Faculty of Arts in Transylvania, he performed the duties of his Department, both as it regards instruction and government, with rare ability and success; and wherever he may go, I cheerfully recommend him to public confidence, as an able and indefatigable Teacher. H. B. BASCOM,

President Transylvania University.

Lexington, Oct. 27, 1845.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOK BINDERY.



A. C. KEENON, has removed his BINDERY, from the house formerly occupied by him, to the upper rooms in the house on St. Clair street for many years occupied as a printing office, and immediately over the law office of Messrs. Harlan & Craddock, where he is prepared to execute with despatch, and in a workmanlike manner, every kind of work in his line of business.

☞Clerks furnished with record books, ruled to any pattern, and manufactured with the very best quality of paper. Also, blank books of every description, manufactured on short notice to order, on reasonable terms.

☞Entrance through the alley and up the stairs.

Frankfort, April 1, 1844—599-tf.

STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN, AND

SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. WALSTON respectfully announces to the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, that he has removed his shop on Main street, to the room formerly occupied by Cogle & Gray as a Confectionery Shop, and immediately opposite the Grocery of James Burnes, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business.

Air tight Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Wood and Coal Stoves, of various sizes and patterns, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times.

GUTTERING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞All kinds of Copper and Tin work neatly made to order.

☞Cooking Stoves sold at *Louisville and Cincinnati prices for cash.* August 5, 1845—669-tf

LOUGHBOROUGH'S

DIGEST OF THE STATUTE LAWS OF KENTUCKY,

MAY hereafter be had at the Bookstores of

Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky.
James Maxwell, Jr., Louisville, Ky.
F. W. Prescott, Louisville, Ky.
Desilver & Burr, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ch. S. Bodley & Co.,
Charles Marshall, } Lexington, Ky.

ALSO—At the Commonwealth Office, Frankfort, Ky.
At H. P. Murrell's Dry Goods Store, Bowlinggreen, Ky.

November 18, 1845.